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Zmeny v sídelnej štruktúre v Trenčianskom kraji

Settlement structure development in Trenčín region

Beáta Adamkovičová

Abstrakt

Sídelná štruktúra v regióne sa radí k tým faktorom, ktoré zásadne ovplyvňujú priestorový rozvoj. Sídla rôznej veľkosti majú rozdielnu ponuku lokalizačných faktorov a tým rozdielnou mierou ovplyvňujú lokalizáciu firiem a obyvateľstvo v sídle. Hodnotenie sídelnej štruktúry v Trenčianskom kraji vychádzalo z dvoch pohľadov. Z hodnotenia početnosti a veľkosti sídiel, v ktorých sa odráža ponuka lokalizačných faktorov. Druhý pohľad na sídelnú štruktúru rešpektuje skôr prírodno-sídelnú spádovosť a väzby medzi sídlami rôznej veľkosti.

Kľúčové slová

Sídelná štruktúra, Mestské sídla, Vidiecke sídla, Periférne obce, Pól rozvoja, Nodlita

Abstract

Settlement structure in region belongs to the factors that fundamentally affect spatial development. Settlements of different size have different localizable factors supply what differently affects the firms' and residential settlement localization. Settlement structure evaluation in Trenčín region comes out from two aspects. Quantity and size settlement evaluation in which is reflected the localizable factors supply. Second aspect of settlement structure respects natural-settlement incline and links among settlements of different size.

Key words

Settlement structure, urban settlements, rural settlements, peripheral communities, development pole, nodality.

JEL Classification: R 58

SUMMARY

Settlement structure development in Trenčín region

Generally we can characterize the settlement structure in Trenčín region as a rural one. In 1996 it was created by 275 settlements of what 18 had urban settlement features and 257 had rural ones (villages). Size settlement structure in Trenčín region with relation to the development is more favorable than in Slovakia as a whole because Trenčín region has got bigger settlement density. Even 54% settlements are classified into the group of from 500 till 2 000. Small villages up to 500 residents had 30 percent share and only 4,5% inhabitants lived there. We can classify the Trenčín region into the smaller ones regarding the surface area but it has got 18 urban settlements however there was urban settlement prevalence with concentration up to 2000 residents. Urban settlement localization is not favorable for creation of more intensive links between town and rural settlements except Prievidza, Ilava a Myjava districts. We can get an completely different view on the settlement structure if we are taking into account the function location settlement characteristic that give us the option how to split the Trenčín region settlement into the three parts describing their functional development as well as possible administrative-executive function. There are out-of-town villages where the development potential is the lowest. They are created by 53 settlements located mainly in Považská Bystrica and Myjava districts. Rural settlements as the core regions having the pole development function. In Trenčín region there are 18 settlements however each former district has got 1 or 2 urban settlement except the Prievidza district where 4 urban settlements and Trenčín are district where are 3 urban settlements. There are suggested 22 possible settlements that could bear the pole development function including in the former Myjava district – 2, Bánovce nad Bebravou – 2, Ilava – 2, Nové Mesto nad Váhom – 3, Partizánske – 2, Považská Bystrica – 2, Prievidza – 3, Púchov – 2, Trenčín – 4. The settlement structure of Trenčín region has not been changed during the observed period, just one rural settlement has emerged (Bohunice created by separating from Pruské village in Ilava district). The settlement structure changes can only be achieved during the long term period.

**ROZHODNUTIA ODVOLACEJ DISCIPLINÁRNEJ KOMISIE PRI ÚRADE PRE ŠTÁTNU SLUŽBU
V ZMYSLE ZÁKONA Č. 312/2001 Z.z.**

Decisions of the Appeals Disciplinary Board of the Office of Civil Service in accordance with Act No. 312/2001 Z.z.

Vladimír Gecelovský

Abstrakt:

Príspevok sa zaoberá zhodnotením významu disciplinárneho konania zamestnancov v štátnej službe. Jeho význam spočíva v tom, že poukazuje na konkrétne problémy ktoré sa vyskytovali pri prejednávaní jednotlivých skutkov. Zákon o štátnej službe ustanovoval, že disciplinárny trest bolo možné uložiť ,len ak sa preukázalo, že štátny zamestnanec disciplinárne previnenie spáchal a ak na nápravu a obnovenie služobnej disciplíny za menej závažné konanie nepostačovalo prerokovanie disciplinárneho previnenia

Kľúčové slová:

štátna služba, štátny zamestnanec, verejná správa, riadenie štátnej služby

Abstract:

The paper deals with an assessment of the importance of disciplinary proceedings civil servants. Its importance lies in the fact that points to specific problems that occurred when hearing of the facts. The Civil Service Act should provide for that, disciplinary action may be imposed only if it is proved that a civil servant committed a disciplinary offense if the remediation and restoration of service discipline for less serious disciplinary action has not been sufficient discussion misconduct

Key words

civil service, a civil servant-public service, the civil service management

JEL Classification: K 19

SUMMARY

Decisions of the Appeals Disciplinary Board of the Office of Civil Service in accordance with Act No. 312/2001 Z.z.

The article aims to evaluate the importance of disciplinary proceedings, civil servants. Very important "educational" tool for civil servants in breach of the Civil Service Law, the possibility of imposition of disciplinary sanctions. Saving disciplinary action has been modified in § 60 et seq. Act. č.312/2001 Z.z. Prior to the imposition of disciplinary measures, the authority had always objectively determine the actual condition. In the administration had to procure the necessary documents, which had the objective to prove misconduct disciplinary state employees of all evidence to enlist, had to objectively evaluate and carefully consider whether the conduct of a state employees were illegal, which specific legal provision has been violated zamestnanca conduct of a state and what was the severity of the offense. According to the severity of the case the administration could impose appropriate disciplinary action. To assess the seriousness of the proceedings, the authority was obliged to take into account the nature of the offense, the circumstances under which it was committed, its consequences, the degree of fault and the present attitude of civil servants to their duties.

EFEKTÍVNOSTĚ SLOVENSKÝCH BÁNK

Efficiency of Slovak Banks

Eva Grmanová

Abstrakt

Cieľom príspevku je analýza miery technickej efektívnosti slovenských bánk v roku 2009 so zámerom určiť poradie bánk a stanoviť skupiny bánk, ktoré majú najviac podobné výsledky v dosiahnutej efektívnosti. Na odhad miery technickej efektívnosti je použitá metóda modelov analýzy obalu dát (DEA). Na analýzu efektívnosti bánk sú použité hodnoty ukazovateľov čisté úrokové výnosy, úvery a pohľadávky voči bankám a klientom a personálne náklady spolu so záväzkami voči bankám a klientom v roku 2009.

Kľúčové slová

Modely analýzy obalu dát, miera technickej efektívnosti, zhluková analýza, banky

Abstract

The aim of the paper is analysis of technical efficiency measuring of Slovak banks in the year 2009 and to determine the orde of banks and identify groups with similar results achieved in efficiency. In the paper are employed data envelopment analysis (DEA) models. The following characteristics are taking into account in our analysis: Net interest income, Loans and advances to financial institutions, Personnel costs and Amounts owed to financial institutions in the year 2009.

Keywords

data envelopment analysis, technical efficiency measuring, cluster analysis, banks

JEL Classification: D 14

SUMMARY

Efficiency of Slovak Banks

The aim of the paper is analysis of technical efficiency measuring of Slovak banks in the year 2009 and to determine the orde of banks and identify groups with similar results achieved in efficiency.

In the paper are employed data envelopment analysis (DEA) models. Data envelopment analysis models are non-parametric techniques for evaluation of efficiency and performance of the set of homogenous units based on solving of linear programming problems. The basic idea of Data envelopment analysis models consists in estimation of an efficient frontier that defines production possibility set of the problem. The efficiency measuring is measured as a distance from the efficient frontier. Efficiency measuring of returns to scale define campers CCR efficiency measuring and BCC efficiency measuring.

The following characteristics are taking into account in our analysis: Net interest income, Loans and advances to financial institutions, Personnel costs and Amounts owed to financial institutions in the year 2009.

In the paper are analysis Československá obchodná banka, a.s., Dexia banka Slovensko, a.s., Komerční banka Bratislava, a.s., Poštová banka, a.s., Privatbanka, a.s., Prvá stavebná sporiteľňa, a.s., UniCredit Bank, Slovakia, a.s., VOLKSBANK, a.s., Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s., Slovenská záručná a rozvojová banka, a.s., Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s., ČSOB stavebná sporiteľňa, a.s., Wüstenrot stavebná sporiteľňa, a. s..

The technical efficiency measuring in the year 2009 were one of banks: Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s., Slovenská záručná a rozvojová banka, a.s., Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s., ČSOB stavebná sporiteľňa, a.s.. The banks were technical efficiency.

VYBRANÉ OTÁZKY REGIONÁLNEHO ROZVOJA V SR S DÔRAZOM NA REGIONÁLNE DISPARITY

Selected questions of regional development in SR, with emphasis on regional disparities

Eva Ivanová

Abstrakt

Krajiny Európskej únie sa pri budovaní zjednotenej Európy stretávajú z celým radom problémov, ktoré si dali za úlohu spoločnými silami vyriešiť. Jedným z takých to aktuálnych problémov je podpora rozvoja regiónov, ktorá má prispieť k zvýšeniu ich ekonomickej a sociálnej úrovne, ale najmä k odstraňovaniu disproportcií v rozvoji regiónov, pretože nerovnomernosť v rozvoji regiónov vytvára predpoklady pre ekonomickú a sociálnu zaostalosť určitých oblastí v rámci celej Európy. Preto sa vytvára koordinovaná politika podpory regiónov zabezpečovaná legislatívne a ekonomicky zo strany EÚ.

Kľúčové slová

Európska únia, región, regionálna politika, regionálne disparity, regionálny rozvoj

Abstract

Countries of European Union are facing series of problems, which they are striving to address in joint cooperation. One of the actual problems is the support of regional development, which should contribute to increasing economic and social development of the regions but mainly to elimination of disparities between their levels of development. The disparities between regions create premises for lagging of certain regions in Europe behind the others. Therefore EU is creating a coordinated response to support the lagging regions, which is financed from the sources of European Union. In Slovakia, the most striking problem is the disparity between the regional economic development of western Slovakia and lagging eastern part.

Key words

European Union, region, regional politics, regional disparity, support of regional development

JEL Classification: R 13

SUMMARY

Selected questions of regional development in SR, with emphasis on regional disparities

The regional development issue focused on regional disparities declining is actual in national regional policy as well as EU regional policy. Regional differences inside the EU member states come from geographical, demographic, as well as economic and social conditions in particular regions. After entering particular states into the EU they became the part of the EU regional policy focused on balancing differences in economic and social development in European Community member states. At present times to eliminate and soften them there are used first of all the European tools of Cohesion policy (structural funds) and European fund for rural development. Other tools are government grants and foreign and domestic investors enhancement to invest into industry production especially in regions with high unemployment. One of the basic principles how the EU works is the solidarity principle in which sense economically more powerful units support the economically weaker ones. That kind of principle should be enforced on national level. In Slovak Republic despite this kind of policy enforcement there are still big differences in regional development, the even get bigger, what the data in paper is proving.

VPLYV AUTOMOBILOVÉHO PRIEMYSLU NA REGIONÁLNY A HOSPODÁRSKY ROZVOJ EKONOMIKY SLOVENSKA

The affect of car industry on regional and economic development of Slovak economy

Marcel Kordoš

Abstrakt

Štruktúra priemyslu, možnosti prílivu priamych zahraničných investícií a kvalifikačná štruktúra pracovnej sily sú hlavnými determinantami konkurencieschopnosti a následného dlhodobého udržateľného rozvoja regiónov a následne aj celkovej ekonomiky štátu. Cieľom príspevku je na základe analýzy rozvoja automobilového priemyslu v rámci priamych zahraničných investícií v štruktúre priemyselných odvetví SR určiť možnosti rozvoja jednotlivých regiónov v rámci postupného odstraňovania regionálnych disparít. Následne výsledkom bude charakteristika vplyvu rozvoja regiónov na celkový rozvoj ekonomiky štátu v rámci zvyšovania jej konkurencieschopnosti v globálnom prostredí svetovej ekonomiky. Okrem pozitívnych aspektov vplyvu automobilového priemyslu na ekonomiku regiónov ako napr. naštartovanie pridružených priemyselných odvetví v rámci dodávateľsko-odberateľských vzťahov, zvýraznené bude objavujúce sa riziko jednostrannej závislosti ekonomiky na tomto dominujúcom priemyselnom odvetví a snaha jeho možnej eliminácie opatreniami zo strany štátu v rámci rozvoja konkurencieschopného poznatkového sektora vedomostnej ekonomiky, ktorá by mala postupne zvyšovať svoj exportný potenciál.

Kľúčové slová

regionálny rozvoj a regionálne disparity, globálna ekonomická recesia, automobilový priemysel, priame zahraničné investície, kvalifikačná štruktúra pracovnej sily.

Abstract

Industry structure, possibilities of foreign direct investments flows and labor force qualifying structure are the main determinants of competitiveness and long-term sustainable regional development as well as overall state economy. The main aim of the paper is on the basis of analysis of car industry development in terms of foreign direct investments in Slovak industries structure to determine the possibilities of particular regions development within the gradual regional disparities elimination. In addition the output will be characteristic of regional development affect on the overall state economy development within the competitiveness enhancement in global international economics environment. Besides the positives aspects of car industry affects on regional economy such as associate industries start up within subcontract relations there will be underlined the emerging risk of one side economy dependence on this dominating industry and the effort of its possible elimination by measures of government within the competitive knowledge economy sector development that should gradually enhance its export potential.

Key words

regional development and regional disparities, global economic recession, car industry, foreign direct investments, labor force qualifying structure.

JEL Classification: R 11

SUMMARY

The affect of car industry on regional and economic development of Slovak economy

The industry structure, the options of foreign direct investments flow and labor force qualifying structure are the main determinants of competitiveness and long term sustainable regional development followed by the overall national economy development. The aim of this paper is on the basis of analysis of car industry development in terms of foreign direct investments in Slovak industry structure complex to identify the particular regions development possibilities in terms of gradual regional disparities elimination. The output is supposed to be the description of the affect of regional development on overall national economy development within its competitiveness enhancement in global environment of international economics. Besides the positives aspects of car industry affect on regional economy such as starting up the integrated industries within the

trade contract links, the focus will be the emerging risk of economy single-track dependence on this particular industry sector and the possibility of its elimination by government measures within the competitive scientific and high-tech sector of knowledge economy development that should increase its export potential.

The car industry is a key sector for Slovak economy development what is determining for the other industry sectors. By opening the car industry to the foreign investors this sector has become part of the European economy. High product quality especially in the personal car production and effective controlling processes keep and preserve the competitiveness not only on European but also on world market.

Foreign direct investments aiming to the car industry are determining innovative factor of regional competitiveness enhancement and the overall national economy later on. From the variety of factors causing the regional disparities elimination in Slovakia are important mainly foreign development investments in particular regions, regional export basis, small and medium enterprises development, innovative potential in regions and labor force qualifying structure. Those mentioned factors must be the determining and key priority within the forming of the new regional and national long term social and economic strategy and sustainable development.

However one of the most significant tasks how to gain foreign direct investors is to decrease regional disparities, while negotiating with investors about the investments amount the it is necessary to concentrate their localization in southern, central and east parts of Slovakia. Along with this task is linked the necessity to build up the necessary infrastructure and to preserve labor force high qualifying structure.

The car industry appears to be kind of complex industry sector. This industry sector doesn't lack of up-to-date technological procedures associated with cheap high qualified labor force creating the competitive advantage for Slovak economy. In terms of regional disparities elimination the unquestionable contribution is the creation of mutual dealer-supplier contract network in locations out of centrobaric assembly plants concentration, but small and medium supplier enterprises making business in familiar industry sectors in less developed and less perspective regions. This is the issue of particular regional localities where we can see the gradual reconstruction of traditional industries such as machinery, electro technical, apparel and chemical sectors and regions negatively affected by army industry conversion from the beginning of 90's. From the point of regional disparities elimination this is the highlight issue how to boost production and increase the employment in less developed regions. Foreign direct investments aiming into the car industry development are determining factor of regional increasing competitiveness and overall national economy later on. Their support creates positive synergy effect of affiliated industry sectors development.

VPLYV GLOBÁLNEJ EKONOMICKEJ RECESIE NA ROZVOJ SVETOVÉHO HOSPODÁRSKEHO PROSTREDIA

Global economic recession affect on world economic environment development

Marcel Kordoš, Boris Janský

Abstrakt

Článok pojednáva o súčasnom stave svetového hospodárskeho prostredia v čase, keď svetová ekonomika sa dostala po období konjunktúry do závažných turbulencií. Takmer všetky rozvinuté ekonomiky sveta upadli do recesie a rozvojové krajiny zaznamenávajú pokles hospodárskeho rastu. Článok na základe syntetickej analýzy príčin a priebehu finančnej krízy začatej ako kríza hypotekárna, pokračujúcej cez finančnú krízu, vrcholiacej ako globálna ekonomická recesia a v súčasnosti prerastajúcej do krízy dlhovej charakterizuje v rámci parametra svetového obchodu dopady týchto cyklických výkyvov na ďalší sociálno-ekonomický rozvoj svetového hospodárskeho prostredia.

Kľúčové slová

Svetová ekonomika, globálna ekonomická recesia, zahraničnoobchodná politika, dlhová kríza, sociálno-ekonomický rozvoj, udržateľný rast

Abstract

Article deals with issue regarding the current world economic environment condition when world economy after economic boom has reached the period of serious turbulences. Almost all of the developed economies came to the recession and developing countries are achieving economic growth declining. This paper tries to characterize in terms of international trade the impacts of cyclic fluctuations on further social and economic development of global economic environment. There will be done some synthetic analysis of origin and duration of financial crisis having been emerged as mortgage crisis later being changed trough financial one peaking as global economic recession and so far ending as debt crisis.

Key words

International economics, global economic recession, international trade policy, debt crisis, social and economic development, sustainable growth.

JEL Classification: F 02, F 43

SUMMARY

Global economic recession affect on world economic environment development

Article deals with issue regarding the current world economic environment condition when world economy after economic boom has reached the period of serious turbulences. Almost all of the developed economies came to the recession and developing countries are achieving economic growth declining. This paper characterizes in terms of international trade the impacts of cyclic fluctuations on further social and economic development of global economic environment. There were done some synthetic analysis of origin and duration of financial crisis having been emerged as mortgage crisis later being changed trough financial one peaking as global economic recession and so far ending as debt crisis.

Current crisis appears to be pretty huge and will have serious consequences for the whole global world even though not as big as the one in 1929. Even if the cyclic development in international economics is natural – in the last century from the economic crisis in the 30's via the oil crisis at the end of 70's and beginning of 80's, via the financial crisis in 90's – the crisis from the beginning of this millennium is supposed to be more or less long term than cardinal along with extraordinary consequences. Typical for this crisis is its global dimension and fast problems transmission among countries. Systematic crisis combining collapse on the real estate and stock markets and financial institution failure is emerging mainly in the countries having structural issues and are not willing to solve them. Everything is complicated by global climate change, declining resources sources, demographic change and the will the people of "poor south" to migrate to "rich north".

The time range of current global economic recession excrement into the debt crisis will depend on stridency and quality of taking measures by particular governments, economic integration blocks and international institutions. The issue is if those

steps will have the power those crisis problems and effects only to moderate such as issuing new banknotes by central banks like quantitative easing or to solve them in form of coordinated implementation of systematic, swift and pragmatic measures and decisions within the economies of particular states.

However the economies of the global world are interlinked it is very possible that to solve the current crisis by only financial steps or policies focused on one country will not be enough. Present crisis of our global economy and society is still only at the stage of its own development and will be affected by its consistent investigation and elaborate decision making process adapted to eliminate the crisis as a whole.

VEREJNÁ SPRÁVA A VEREJNÁ POLITIKA

Public Administration and Public Politics

Ján Kútik, Dušan Mitický

Abstrakt:

Autori príspevku sa zaoberajú oblasťou verejnej správy a verejnej politiky. Pozornosť venujú najmä činnostiam, ktoré vykonávajú orgány verejnej správy (štátnej správy a samosprávy) pri spravovaní vecí verejných. Ďalej sa zameriavajú na verejnú politiku a činnosť orgánov štátnej správy (vlády a ústrednej štátnej správy) v rámci politických rozhodnutí pri riadení štátu. Príspevok sa teda zaoberá otázkou ako je celá oblasť našej spoločenskej reality, činnosť v štáte a činnosť občanov štátu ovplyvňovaná správnymi či nesprávnymi alebo menej správnymi politickými rozhodnutiami a charakterom vládnutia vlády, ale aj vrcholovým manažmentom verejného (vládneho, štátneho) sektora. V tejto súvislosti sa nedajú nespomenúť aj politické strany, ktoré verejnú politiku podstatne ovplyvňujú. Politické rozhodovania ovplyvňujú spoločenské, ekonomické a politické procesy v rámci štátu, činnosťou vlády resp. činnosťou verejného (vládneho, štátneho) sektora a verejnej správy sú ovplyvňované aj životy občanov v štáte. Príspevok sa teda zaoberá otázkou aký je vzťah verejnej správy a verejnej politiky.

Kľúčové slová

Verejná správa. Orgány verejnej správy. Politika. Verejná politika. Politické rozhodovanie. Politické strany.

Abstract:

The authors of this paper deal with the field of Public Administration and Public Politics. They pay special attention to the activities, which are functioned by Public Administration Bodies (State administration and Self-government) at the administration of public issues. They also focus on Public Policy and functioning of Public Administration Bodies (Government and Central State Administration) within the political decisions in governing of the state. So the paper covers the issue of the whole area of our social reality, state activities and citizen`s activities influenced by correct, incorrect, or less incorrect political decisions and by the nature of the governing, but also by top management of Public (Government, State) Sector. In this connection we have to mention the Political parties, which markedly influence the Public Politics. Political decisions also influence social, economic and political processes within the state, governmental activities or activities of Public (government, state) Sector and Public Administration and also influence the citizen`s lives in state. The paper deals with the Public Administration and Public Politics relationship.

Key words

Public Administration. Public Administration Bodies. Politics. Public Politics. Political decisions. Political parties.

JEL Classification: H 70, H 83

SUMMARY

Public Administration and Public Policy

The paper defines the relation between the field of public administration and public policy related to the actions of government bodies and institutions that have impact on community actions and public policy in the given country.

Development of the Slovak national constitution and regional division in 20th century is discussed in the first part of the paper. This part deals also with nowadays structure and the structure of the public administration in the Slovak Republic.

The second part of the paper analyses the political issues especially the issues in the public policy as a scientific discipline that is developed in the 60-ies in the 20th century. The importance and development of the public policy is emphasized.

The authors' attention is focused on the „public choice theory“, a branch within social science overlapping the edges of political and economic sciences.

The paper includes comparison of existing election systems and briefly describes subjects of public choice theory. It informs on political parties before and after 1918 till the year 1989. Also Slovak political development after 1989 is described briefly.

ZDROJE FINANCOVANIA CESTNEJ INFRAŠTRUKTÚRY V SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKE

Sources of Road Infrastructure Financing in the Slovak Republic

Jana Masárová

Abstrakt

Významným faktorom, ktorý ovplyvňuje ekonomickú úroveň krajiny a regiónu, je cestná infraštruktúra. Zlepšovanie stavu cestnej siete výstavbou, rekonštrukciami a opravami ciest a objektov je financované najmä zo štátneho rozpočtu, zo spoplatnenia cestnej siete, z úverov a z prostriedkov z európskych fondov. Ďalšími zdrojmi sú príjmy zo spoplatnenia diaľnic a ciest elektronickým výberom mýta a súkromné zdroje (verejno-privátne partnerstvá). Nevyhnutné je hľadanie nových zdrojov financovania a ich efektívne využívanie. Vlastníctvo a správa jednotlivých úrovní cestnej infraštruktúry sú v SR decentralizované. Z toho dôvodu sa odlišujú aj zdroje, ktoré sa na ich financovanie používajú.

Kľúčové slová

Cestná infraštruktúra. Financovanie cestnej infraštruktúry. Zdroje verejných rozpočtov. Diaľničné nálepky. Mýto. Fondy EU. Úvery. Verejno-privátne partnerstvo.

Abstract

The road infrastructure is significant factor which affects the economic level of country and region. Improvement of the conditions of the road network by construction, reconstructions and repairs of roads and facilities is financed especially from the state budget, charges of using road network, loans, from EU funds resources. The toll payments and the private resources (public-private partnership) are the next sources. Searching for new resources and their effective exploitation are necessary. As administration of the separate levels of road infrastructure is decentralized in SR, the resources of its financing are different.

Key words

Road infrastructure. Road infrastructure financing. Public budget sources. Highways stickers. Toll. EU funds. Loans. Public private partnership.

JEL Classification: H54

SUMMARY

Sources of Road Infrastructure Financing in the Slovak Republic

The road infrastructure is significant factor which affects the economic level of country and region. It comprises the highways, expressways, 1st class roads, 2nd class roads, 3rd class roads, local communications and purpose communications. All arrangements and buildings situated on it are inseparable from it. Improvement of the conditions of the road network by construction, reconstructions and repairs of roads and facilities is financed especially from the state budget, charges of using road network, loans, from EU funds resources. The toll payments and the private resources (public-private partnership) are the next sources. Searching for new resources and their effective exploitation are necessary. As administration of the separate levels of road infrastructure is decentralized in SR, it is necessary to study the finance options of road infrastructure separate by every level.

National Motorway Company manages the highways, expressways and a part of the 1st class roads – totally 702,135 km. National Motorway Company is financed from several sources. Besides resources from the state budget it exploits the sources from the EU funds, loans and from the highways sticker sale. The income from the toll system is the next source of the Company. Besides it the construction of highways in co-operation with private sector (public-private partnership) is starting. 1st class roads are in national ownership and they are managed and maintained by The Directorate of Motorways - totally 3183,892 km. The finances from the state budget and from EU funds are exploited for construction and reconstruction of 1st class roads. The 2nd and 3rd class roads are in ownership and administration of autonomous regions (higher regional units), on territory of Bratislava and Košice they are in ownership and administration of cities. These roads financing sources are mainly the resources from the budget of autonomous regions, incomes from motor vehicle taxation, loans (EIB and commercial banks), public-private partnership and resources from EU funds.

Municipalities possess and maintain the local communications. For financing of construction and repairs of local communications they exploit resources from its budget upon approved incomes and expenses. The municipalities can get subventions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of SR. Besides they can exploit the bank loans and finances from EU funds. Sources of road infrastructure financing in the Slovak Republic are nearly identical to the surrounding countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Germany, and Austria). The combination of these sources depends on the

centralization or decentralization of the ownership and administration of roads within these countries. This in turn, depends on its largeness and administrative classification. The volume of expenses toward road infrastructure in the Slovak Republic has increased. From 240 million EUR on 661,6 million EUR during the years 2004-2009, i.e. by 180%. Investment expenses made up more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of total expenses. Even though the volume of financial resources on the road infrastructure is inadequate. It is necessary to search for further sources, as well as designate the effective model of exploiting the available sources. Stability and sufficient financing is namely the main assumption of next effective development of road network.

VÝZNAM LUDSKÝCH ZDROJOV V EKONOMICKÝCH MODELOCH RASTU

Importance of Human Resources in Economic Growth Models

Ladislav Mura

Abstrakt

V predkladanom článku sa zaoberáme analýzou významu ľudských zdrojov v ekonomických modeloch rastu. Ľudské zdroje predstavujú jeden z faktorov ekonomického rastu, ktorý je predmetom zvýšeného záujmu odborníkov v súčasnom období, a zároveň sa neustále kladie dôraz na jeho rozvoj. Pozornosť venujeme faktorom, ktoré výrazne ovplyvňujú ekonomický rast: spotreba, úspory, investície nezamestnanosť, ľudský kapitál a analyzujeme ich. Súčasne realizujeme porovnanie ekonomických modelov, v ktorých zohráva ľudský kapitál významnú úlohu. Analýza je uskutočnená s ohľadom na možnosť predikcie do budúcich období.

Kľúčové slová

Ľudské zdroje, ľudský kapitál, ekonomický rast, modely, produkčná funkcia

Abstract

The paper provides an analysis of the importance of human capital in economical models. It focuses on factors that greatly influence economic growth, such as consumption, savings, investment, unemployment and human capital. The paper focuses on the analysis of the above mentioned factors. In addition, it compares a number of economical models in which importance is given to the study of human capital. The analysis is written in order to show the actuality and necessity of further exploration of the subject matter.

Key words

Human resources, human capital, economic growth, models, production function

JEL Classification: O 40, O 15, N 10

SUMMARY

Importance of Human Resources in Economic Growth Models

The topic of economic growth is perhaps one of the most fundamental issues in macroeconomics. Economic growth directly affects the living standards of the population, and thereby the welfare level. The search for the fundamental determinants behind the growth process is an ongoing research theme. Production can be expanded through investments in factor inputs (such as physical capital) and through employment growth, but also by improvements in productivity. By working in a smarter way, more can be produced with given factor inputs. Also, new products and services can generate a higher value added for their users. Economists agree that the long-run growth potential in per capita income is determined by advances in productivity. A theory on economic growth is therefore a theory on productivity growth. There are, broadly speaking, two dominant growth theories: neoclassical growth models and endogenous growth models. Neoclassical growth models assume that productivity growth is exogenous, arising as 'manna from heaven'. This view is challenged since the birth of new or endogenous growth theory in the early 1980s. According to new growth theory, long-run economic growth is affected by deliberate economic behaviour and human actions such as innovation and education. The debate whether long-run economic growth patterns can best be explained from traditional or endogenous growth theory is far from settled, but the notion that education and innovation can contribute to economic growth, at least during a certain time span, is now widely accepted among economists. Most macroeconomic models assume exogenous productivity growth, in line with neoclassical growth theory.

What is the macroeconomic impact of changes in human capital or the intensity of product market competition? Human capital can be introduced as an additional production factor, contributing to equilibrium production levels in a neoclassical growth model and to the balanced growth rate in an endogenous growth framework. Human capital can also play a productive role in terms of the absorption capacity to assimilate new technologies. Growth empirics indicate that an increase in average educational attainment of the labour force by one year increases long-run per capita output by about 6%.

The paper provides an analysis of the importance of human capital in economical models. It focuses on factors that greatly influence economic growth, such as consumption, savings, investment, unemployment and human capital. The paper focuses on the analysis of the above mentioned factors. In addition, it compares a number of economical models in which importance is given to the study of human capital. The analysis is written in order to show the actuality and necessity of further exploration of the subject matter.

UDELENIE AKADEMICKÉHO TITULU IN MEMORIAM

Academic title conferment in memoriam

Jana Pšenková

Abstrakt

Akademický titul je čestná hodnosť udeľovaná vysokou školou vysokoškolsky vzdelanému človeku po splnení istých, najmä vedomostných požiadaviek. V Slovenskej republike sa akademický titul udeľuje na základe zákona č. 131/2002 Z.z. o vysokých školách v platnom znení, zákona č. 133/2002 Z.z. o Slovenskej akadémii vied v platnom znení a podľa zákona č. 53/1964 Zb. o udeľovaní vedeckých hodností a o Štátnej komisii pre vedecké hodnosti v platnom znení. Výraz „in memoriam“ ako latinský výraz, ktorý znamená „na pamiatku“, alebo „posmrtné“, sa nedotýka len prípadov udeľovania vyznamenaní a ocenení zosnulým osobám. V tejto forme môžu byť udeľované aj akademické tituly vysokou školou. Príspevok prináša prehľad udeľovaných akademických titulov v Slovenskej republike a tiež pohľad na úpravu podmienok a postupu pri udeľovaní akademického titulu v tejto podobe v internom predpise vysokej školy. Autor v závere príspevku, vrámci úvah *de lege ferenda*, apeluje na potrebu prijatia obdobnej úpravy udelenia akademického titulu „in memoriam“ aj v Študijnom poriadku Trenčianskej univerzity Alexandra Dubčeka v Trenčíne.

Kľúčové slová

Akademický titul. In memoriam. Zákon o vysokých školách. Absolvent vysokej školy. Študijný poriadok.

Abstract

The academic title is a honorary degree awarded by the university to an university-educated man if certain, especially knowledge requirements. In the Slovak Republic is awarded by the Act Nr. 131/2002 Z.z. of the universities as amended, by the Act Nr. 53/1964 Zb of awarding scientific degrees and of State Commission for scientific degrees as amended. The term „in memoriam“ as a latin phrase, which means „in memory of“ or „posthumously“, does not affect only the cases of the awarding of honours and awards to the deceased persons. In this form could be granted also academic titles of university. The contribution gives an overview of granded academic degrees in the Slovak Republic and also a look at conditions treatment and procedure for granding of academic degree in this form in the internal rules of universities. The author appeals in the end of the article, under consideration *de lege ferenda*, for the need to approval of the similar arrangement for granding of academic degree „in memoriam“ also in the Study regulation of Trenčianska univerzita Alexandra Dubčeka in Trenčín.

Keywords

Academic degree. In memoriam. Act on higher education. Univesity graduate. Study regulations.

JEL Clasification: J 29

SUMMARY

Academic title conferment in memoriam

With the latin title „in memoriam“ we meet in various areas of social life. Mostly in the transmission of different honors and awards in the form „posthumously“. In practise appropriate granting of academic degree „in memoriam“. The academic title is awarded in the Slovak Republic to a high school graduate when completion of the pre-conditions, especially the knowledge requirements for a student. Higher education act, as a basic source of law in this area, does not regulate the issue of granding an academic degree in the form „in memoriam“, leaves conversely the possibility for univesities to include this treatment in ints internal act – the study regulations. Where as such legislation in Study regulations of Trenčianska univerzita Alexandra Dubčeka in Trenčín is absent, it is necessary to add it, for example using to model of the Study regulation of the Theological Faculty of Trnavská univerzita in Trnava. The Trenčianska univerzita Alexandra Dubčeka in Trenčín would thus embarked on respect for student and would show its human face.

LOGISTICKÉ PREPOJENIE ŠTÁTNEJ SPRÁVY A SAMOSPRÁVY V OBLASTI CESTNEJ DOPRAVY

Logistics interconnection of services of Civil Service and of Self-government in transport area

Mária Šedivá

Abstrakt:

Neustála snaha o skvalitňovanie činnosti verejnej správy vo všetkých oblastiach poskytovania hlavne administratívno-správnych služieb vedie predstaviteľov teórie a spoločenskej praxe k hľadaniu nových foriem a metód riadenia zložitých službotvorných procesov štátnej správy a samosprávy. S tým je spojené aj hľadanie možností znižovania nákladov, zvyšovanie pružnosti poskytovania verejných služieb a zabezpečenie spokojnosti zákazníka (občana) s poskytnutými verejnými službami. Táto snaha vedie tiež k čoraz širšiemu uplatňovaniu moderných manažérskych metód nielen v oblasti materiálnej výroby, ale aj v službotvorných procesoch verejnej správy. To znamená, že aj uplatňovanie logistiky vo verejnej správe sa postupne stáva základným determinantom zvyšovania kvality a efektívnosti verejnej správy vo vzťahu k občanovi, najmä pri poskytovaní administratívno-správnych služieb. Nutná je tiež spolupráca a kooperácia jednotlivých druhov a stupňov verejnej správy (úradov) tak, aby občan vybavil požadované náležitosti komplexne, to znamená na jednom mieste a za optimálny čas.

Kľúčové slová

Verejná správa. Štátna správa. Samospráva. Verejné služby. Cestná doprava. Logistika.

Abstract

Dedication to the improvement of public administration activities in all areas especially the those that provide administrative management services, leads representatives of administrative theory and social practice to finding new forms and methods of managing the complex, service-creating processes (statna sprava) and (samosprava). This is also associated with the search of different ways to reduce costs, increase flexibility of providing public services and ensure customer satisfaction (citizen) with the public services. This effort also led to an increasingly wider application of modern management methods in the field of material production, but also in service-creating processes of public administration. This means that the application of logistics in the public administration is becoming a fundamental determinant of quality improvement and efficiency of public administration in relation to the citizen, especially in providing administrative management services. Collaboration and cooperation of individual types and levels of government is also necessary (authorities) to ensure that the citizen will arrange all the particulars in a complex matter, that is, in one place and for the optimal time.

Key words

Public Administration.. Self-government. Civil Services. Road Transport. Logistic.

JEL Classification: H 83, L 91

SUMMARY

Logistics interconnection of services of Civil Service and of Self-government in transport area

In connection with the development of New Public Management in the last decade of the 20th century began the examination of potential uses in particular logistics and logistics information systems in service-making processes of public administration processes. Most authors associated logistics with the distribution process of goods and services, and later with the processes of supply and management. In 1972 appearing in the definition of logistics emphasis in management information needs. The importance of information in logistics began to emphasize in the eighties with the on-coming of microcomputers. Object of management in logistics are the "flows" of material, and financial information and determining their position, components, functions and principle of operation is a key issue of logistics. Logistics information systems in public administration should form an interactive structure that includes the proper administrative machinery of public administration, facilities, information systems and informational-communication technology connected by users into a single information flow for planning needs, management and analysis of logistic system of public administration in order to effectively provide services to citizens. Logistics activities and logistics services access (creation, management and organizing of flows) can also be used in processes of public administration, where the service delivery of the document in accordance with applicable laws and material flow we understand the flow of documents and information flows of information flow based on current legislation and personal information about citizens, financial flows are administrative fees for issuing administrative and legal document. Logistic link to government services and government can be defined as the interconnection of the flows of information and documents using IT technologies.

PROBLÉMY UPLATNENIA ŽIEN – MATIEK NA TRHU PRÁCE

The issues of versatility of women-mothers on the labor market

Eva Vlková

Abstrakt

Cieľom môjho príspevku je zistiť a popísať postavenie a možnosti uplatnenia žien – matiek na trhu práce. Priblížiť faktory, ktoré ovplyvňujú ich uplatnenie na trhu práce a v spoločnosti. Opísať možnosti uplatnenia a takýchto žien na trhu práce a aktuálne zhodnotiť situáciu na Slovensku.

Kľúčové slová

trh práce, ženy, matky, diskriminácia, kariéra, motivácia,

Abstract

The main aim of this article is to find out and describe the position and work possibilities of women- mothers on the labor market. The goal is also to analyze factors that influence women work possibilities and their position on the labor market and in the society, as well. At the end there are mentioned several possibilities how these women can worthy apply on domestic labor market.

Key Words

Labor market, women, mothers, discrimination, career, motivation

JEL Classification: J 22, J 78

SUMMARY

The issues of versatility of women-mothers on the labor market

The current society is characterised by market behavior. This kind of behaving is obvious also among different generations and sibling in family. Market orientation in occupational relationships is obvious if the career development is supported in firms. Labor solidarity is fading and we observe negative behaving of colleagues against each other. The basic assumption for inclusion of women-mothers into labour market is tolerance, helpfulness and willingness to help each other. These values are diminishing from our society. People do not have time and or interest to keep in contact with family and friends, so it is recommended for all of us to increase tolerance and responsiveness.